Anne Martin, Aspirant for U.S. Senate Seat

Remarkable Personality of Nevada Woman Who Seeks High Political Honors From Her State

IF Anne Martin is elected to the United States Senate from Nevada that body will be richer for having in its ranks a woman who in a life just forty-two years long has placed to her credit a greater variety of experiences and a longer list of achievements than many of the men who will be her colleagues can boast.

When you go into the room where Miss Martin is sitting she does not look up from her desk. You wonder if you are intruding and if she is too busy to see you, and you hesitate. Then a soft voice says:

"Is there anything I can do for you?" and a pair of thoughtful gray eyes with a sparkle of Irish humor in their depths welcome you.

Of course there is always something she can do for you. This time it was not so easy to get what I wanted, for I asked her to tell me about herself, and she prefers talking about other things. Gradually, however, I drew her out, and I weve her story from the fragments of what she told me and the facts I already knew. But it was to her friends I had to go to fill out the story with her many personal accomplishments.

The story begins with the picture of a childhood spent near the famous Comstock Lode in Nevada, where she was born, and where she started her political career by discussing governmental problems with her father at the dinner table. Her father, William O'Hara Martin, was for many years a member of the State Legislature of Nevada and prominent in various industrial corporations of Reno. In these discussions her father liked to draw her out, and in later years he used to delight to tell his friends of the time when one of her college professors came to him and admitted that she had got the better of him in a long dispute.

"The reason your daughter always wins out," he said, "is that she has applied the mathematical rule that 'a straight line is the shortest distance between two points' to her manner of thought. Most people in working out problems zigzag around from point to point before they

Anne Martin, who wants to be a United States Senator.

reach their final conclusion, but Anne always follows the straight line—and gets there."

In those early days Anne Martin was full of the same boundless energy which she has now at her disposal. When she was just 16 she won the tennis championship of Nevada, playing against grown up women, and golfing, horseback riding and mountain climbing were all a part of her daily existence. To make the picture of her childhood complete, sisters and brothers must be added—sisters who now have husbands in the service of their country, and three brothers who are fighting for the same cause to which Miss Martin has devoted her life.

Miss Martin's academic career led her through the University of Nevada, Leland Stanford and Columbia, and later, in Europe, took her to Cambridge and Leipsic. The artistic side of her life was developed also, for somewhere in her busy career she had time to take an art course with William M. Chase in New York. She loves music and as a by product of her travels in Europe she made a study of the operas of every country.

Life in England held special fascination for Miss Martin, and she likes to tell of the time she spent there and of the people she knew. It was the land problem that particularly claimed her attention in that country. In the summer of 1910 she did active political work in England in the bye election campaign in Somersetshire. She went by automobile all through the constituency where the election was held and spoke at street and hall meetings and to labor groups.

All this time the fight for suffrage was going on in America, and one day Anne Martin realized that Nevada was the one black spot on the suffrage map of the West, so she packed her things and hurried back to America to take part in the fight for the enfranchisement of women. It was a hard fight in Nevada, for both political parties were opposed, but under the leadership of Anne Martin it was a victorious one, and it was then that she

Holds Many College Degrees, Ardent Lover of Music and Art and Is a Gifted Politician

earned the title of "Little Governor Anne." As president of the Nevada Woman's Civic League she has helped put through much progressive legislation in her State and was instrumental in establishing the eight hour law for women.

In the meantime Anne Martin had taught the history of art and later constitutional history in the University of Nevada. When the suffragists decided to press the passage of the Susan B. Anthony constitutional amendment Miss Martin went to Washington to help in the campaign as vice-chairman of the National Woman's Party. For two years she has directed the legislative work of the party.

She has kept in constant touch with the Congressional situation, followed each Congressman's opinion on the suffrage question, been responsible for millions of petitions sent to Congress demanding the passage of the amendment. Besides her work at the capital she has toured the country from coast to coast making speeches.

When in the course of the fight it became necessary to oppose the national candidates of the Democratic party because they refused to support suffrage, Miss Martin went straight back to Nevada and campaigned against Senator Pittman, at the cost of his friendship and the Democratic vote. When it became evident that the only way to keep the suffrage amendment from dying in committee and to secure the President's support was to "concert public opinion," Anne Martin went out and picketed. On January 10 the suffrage amendment passed the House of Representatives, indorsed by the President, and steered by 83 per cent. of the Republicans and 50 per cent. of the Democrats, and in the course of the debate "The pickets got the President" was the cry that was raised from the floor.

And now begins another story—a logical continuation of Anne Martin's fight for the freedom of women, for with suffrage so nearly won she feels that the next step is for women to accept the responsibilities that go with their new power. She will run as an independent.

Savant Sees a New Age of Creation and Economy

(*Continued from preceding page.*)

resources, whereby the natural and now exhaustible resources may be preserved.

I should like to give you some idea of what I conceive to be the leading feature of the new era, that of creation, upon which we are now entering and which I believe will in time not far distant be found to be the most available and satisfactory means of conserving the resources, not only of the United States, but of the world. I am convinced that one of the results of the war will be the adoption by the American people of such methods of conservation as will not only tend greatly to prolong the life of our natural resources, but also to make valuable commercial and domestic uses of many things which are now not even dignified by the name of waste product.

A few years ago, scientific men were computing the number of years which would pass before the world would be reduced to starvation as the result of the exhaustion of our natural nitrogen fertilizer. When this discussion was at its height science drew aside the curtains and revealed a ready method of renewing indefinitely our fertilizer supply by the fixation of the nitrogen of the air.

The chemistry of the past has been chiefly devoted to breaking down natural compounds and separating the elements that compose them. We are now beginning to learn how to put together or to build up new elements in order to meet the requirements of our modern life.

Let me illustrate by a little allusion to history. In 1831 Faraday discovered the principle which governed induced electric currents, or what we call inductive electricity. It is an astounding fact that that discovery remained dormant for some forty years, until an Italian conceived the

Dr. P. H. Dudley, steel rail expert.

idea that it would be possible to manufacture an apparatus whereby commercial use of the current would be made possible.

That apparatus is the dynamo. It has revolutionized industry and the use of it in the future will very greatly increase this revolution. It has made possible the creation of new combinations which will be of great avail to the human race.

The men of science who have studied geology and the various natural features of the earth as we now know it are agreed, I believe, that present day natural conditions of the earth reflect the effect of intense heat at the time the earth was passing from a nebulous to a solid condition.

That heat passed away, and never until recently has it been possible to attain by any artificial or natural means heat conceivably as great as that to which the formation of the earth as we now know it was due. But the dynamo now makes it possible to secure heat by the electric furnace or by the electric arc which may be justly compared with the heat which created the world as we now know it.

The heat which mastered the vapors of which our planet was originally composed also created not only our rocks, but also our coal deposits and all our minerals. If, then, heat is the creator of these resources, why is it not reasonable to believe that the heat which we now can obtain by the use of the dynamo may make it possible by synthetic chemistry to create new minerals? In fact, it has already done so. Carborundum is a new mineral, and so is artificial graphite.

Therefore, it is reasonable to expect that in this age of new creation upon which we are entering, the dynamo, in association with synthetic chemistry and operated by means of the energy obtained from an inexhaustible resource, namely, water power, may be so employed as to create new minerals. We do know that under certain electric and synthetic chemical conditions true diamonds, as yet small —about the size of a pinhead—have been obtained, so that it is only a question of pressure and heat to be considered if it is deemed desirable to manufacture pure diamonds of so brilliant a quality and such perfect character as to make it impossible to distinguish them from the diamonds found in Africa or in the Indies.

I am confident that we shall be able to create of almost every kind of raw material found upon the earth which now and for ages has gone to waste commodities which will be not only of great benefit to mankind, but which will tend to preserve for centuries our natural resources, such as coal, iron and petroleum.

Take, for instance, an example which has just occurred to me. The recent revelations of science have shown how it is possible to obtain oxygen from the air in such manner as to make it do work which is already of very great importance in the industries. Through combination with acetylene such intense heat is obtained that a little spray of it will cut a large solid bar of iron or steel as swiftly and as cleanly as though the steel were no more than pine wood and the cutting instrument the sharpest of knives. Oxygen thus obtained from the air is inexhaustible.

The lads of to-day who are just entering upon their majority and who are permitted to live to a reasonable old age are, I am sure, to witness wonders which will not merely fascinate or astonish, but will represent inconceivably great service to mankind, chiefly through the creation of new forces or commodities and through the ability to put an end to the waste which is represented by destroying or neglecting vast amounts of natural products. As I said at the beginning, our wonderful natural resources which are now being so greatly employed in the industries can be preserved for centuries by the use of other natural resources which are inexhaustible. This, I believe, is to be characteristic of the industrial and scientific era upon which we are now entering.